1: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

112° 53′ eaſt longitude, and thence to *Bolſcheretſkoi* or the Great River 14° 6′ eaſt. The figure of the peninſula of *Kamtſchatka* is ſomewhat elliptical, being broader towards the middle, and growing narrower towards both ends. Its broadeſt place is between the mouth of the river *Tegbil* and the river *Kamtſchatka*. Towards the ſource they are joined by the river *Elouki*.

The *Elouki* runs in the ſame latitude with thoſe rivers for 415 verſts. They call the ſea which ſeparates *Kamtſchatka* from *America* the Eaſtern Ocean. On the weſtern ſide lies the *Penſchinſka* ſea, which begins near the ſouthern point of the cape of *Kamtſchatka* and the *Kurilſki* iſlands, and runs northward between the weſtern coaſt of *Kamtſchatka* and the coaſt of *Ochotſkoy* more than 1000 verſts. The northern part is called the bay of *Penſchinſka* from the river *Penſchina* which falls into it. The hills make one continued ridge from north to ſouth through the peninſula, almoſt equally dividing the country. From this ridge ſeveral others extend towards the ſea, between which are the courſes of the rivers. Theſe ridges ſometimes run a conſiderable way into the ſea, and are called Noſs, or capes. There are more of theſe upon the eaſtern than the weſtern coaſt. All the bays between the capes are called, in general, ſeas; each having its particular name, as the *Olutorſky* ſea, *Kamtſchatka* ſea, &c. We ſhall hereafter give our reaſons for calling the whole peninſula by the name of *Kamtſchatka*, though in fact it hath in none of the different languages of the inhabitants any general appellation; but every part of the country receives its name from its inhabitants, or ſomething remarkable obſerved in it: and even the *Ruſſian* Coſſacks underſtand *Kamtſchatka* to be only the country lying near the river of that name; and to the other parts of this peninſula they have given the following appellations:

Kurilſki Country is the ſouthern part, ſo named from the *Kuriles* that inhabit it.

1: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

103 *The Coaſt* extends from the *Bolſcheretſkoi* or Great River to the *Tegbil.*

Awatſcha extends from the *Bolſcheretſkoi* to fort *Awatſcha.*

Bobrovoi or *Beaver Sea* is the diſtrict round *Kamtſchatka.*

Koreka, from the *Koreki* that inhabit it, extends from the north of the *Kamtſchatka* to the *Tegbil.*

Ukoi is the eaſtern coaſt from the river *Ukoi.*

Tegbil is the weſtern coaſt from the river *Tegbil.*

133 *Kamtſchatka* is plentifully furniſhed with rivers; however they
361 are ſo little that none of them are navigable by the ſmalleſt veſſels,
563 except the river *Kamtſchatka*, which will carry ſmall veſſels 200 verſts upwards from its mouth. Into this river it is reported that ſome *Ruſſians* were brought by ſea, long before its ſubjection to *Ruſſia.* It is at preſent called *Theodotoſhine*, from the chief of thoſe people thrown a-ſhore, whoſe name was *Theodot.* Next to this, the moſt conſiderable rivers are, the *Bolſchaia-reka*, or Great River, *Awatſcha* and *Tegbil*; upon which the *Ruſſians* have ſet-
133 tlements. *Kamtſchatka* is likewiſe very well furniſhed with lakes, particularly about the river of that name, where they are ſo numerous that there is no paſſage over land in the ſummer-time. Some of them are very large: the moſt conſiderable are, the lake of *Nerpitche*, which is near the mouth of the *Kamtſchatka*; the *Kronotzkoy*, out of which runs the river *Krodakighe*; and the *Kurilſkoy*, out of which runs the river *Oſernoi.*

133 The river *Kamtſchatka* riſes in a marſhy ground, and firſt runs
712 north-eaſt; then inclines more to the eaſt, and turning at once
R towards the ſouth-weſt, falls into the ocean in 56° 30′ north
177 latitude. From its ſource to its mouth, in a ſtrait line, is 496
·71 verſts; but the length of its courſe, according to the exacteſt computation, is about 525 verſts; during which it receives into it many brooks and rivers. About two verſts from its mouth, upon the right ſide, are three deep bays. There are ſeveral forts built along the banks of this river by the *Ruſſian* Coſſacks, to

awe

1: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

awe and keep in ſubjection the wild inhabitants. The *Elouki* may be reckoned the chief of all the rivers that fall into the *Kamtſchatka* on the left ſide, and its head meets that of the *Tegbil*.

The *Tegbil* runs almoſt in the ſame latitude with the *Kamtſchatka*; and the ſtrait road from the one to the other is by the river *Elouki*. Some little forts and ſettlements of the natives are ſcattered here and there upon its banks.

The *Bolſchaia-reka*, or Great River, called by the natives *Kreksha*, runs out of a lake 185 verſts to the eaſt from its mouth, and falls into the *Penſchinſka* ſea in the latitude of 52° 45'. Its mouth is reckoned to be 555 verſts to the ſouth diſtant from that of the *Tegbil*. It is called Great upon this account, that of all the rivers that fall into the *Penſchinſka* ſea this is the only one which they can navigate from its mouth nearly to its ſpring, and this not without ſome difficulty, on account of its rapidity and the great number of iſlands. At the time of high water it is ſo deep at the mouth that large veſſels may enter; for the water has been obſerved to riſe at full and new moon very little leſs than nine *Paris* feet or four *Ruſſian* yards. It receives a multitude of rivulets; the moſt conſiderable of which is the *Biſtroy* or Rapid River, ſo called from the ſwiftneſs of its ſtream, cauſed by the many ſhoals and cataracts. You may go from the mouth of the Great River to that of the *Biſtroy*, and up within 40 verſts of its head; and from thence over a carrying place to the river *Kamtſchatka*, that ſprings out of the ſame marſh, and runs quite to the Eaſtern Ocean. And though this paſſage muſt be laborious and tedious, upon account of the rapidity of the river, and the many ſhoals and cataracts, where every thing muſt be carried by land, and which would render it impoſſible to advance more than 10 verſts in a day (as I found in my way to *Kamtſchatka* in the year 1739, when the boats were carried over the marſh, about two verſts from the head of the Rapid, to *Kamtſchatka*); yet, conſidering

1: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

133 es out of the *Eolipile*, and is ſo hot that the hand cannot bear it. After paſſing through a very woody and mountainous country, we come to the remarkable ſtream *Krodakigbe*, or the Larch-Tree River, which ruſhes out of the great lake *Kronotzkoy*, in ſuch a caſcade that one may walk under it: this lake is in length about 50 verſts, reckoned to be 40 in breadth, and is near 50 from the ſea. Around it are high mountains, two of which about the ſides of the upper mouth of the rivulet *Krodakigbe*, riſe above the reſt. Multitudes of rivulets empty themſelves into the lake *Kronotzkoy*, whoſe ſprings are near thoſe rivers which run into the *Kamtſchatka*.

101 133 From this place, nothing worth remarking occurs 'till we come to the *Kronotzkoy* Noſs; and here begins the Beaver Sea, which extends to the *Sbupinſkoy*. The coaſt from the *Kamtſchatka* to the *Kronotzkoy* Noſs is every where ſandy; and near the bay, called *Ukinſkaya*, begin the habitations of the ſettled *Koreki*; but the *Kamtſchadales* inhabit all the country to this place.[1]

103 The river *Nungeen*, which falls into *Nutrenoi* bay, is called, by the Coſſacks, *Pankara*, becauſe there was formerly on the ſouth ſide of the bay a ſmall *Koreki* fort of the ſame name; but the inhabitants having built a ſmall fort on a high hill on the northern ſide of the bay, which they called *Gengota*, abandoned it: this fort is ſurrounded with a wall of earth about 000 a fathom high, and a yard thick, having within it a double palliſade, and on each ſide are two baſtions raiſed. It has three gates to the eaſt, weſt, and north. The *Koreki* purpoſe to leave their old fort, and to remove into the new one, which they have built about the inward point of the above-mentioned bay, and call it *Ueackang-Atenum*: this was the firſt place that I found fortified by the natives; for the others were nothing more than habitations dug in the earth, ſurrounded with huts, as with ſo many towers without any outward fortifications;

1 [all the country South of Ukinskaya Bay]

1: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

We now come to conſider the rivers that fall into the Eaſt Sea from the mouth of the *Awatſcha*, towards the ſouth, to the *Kurilskaya Lopatka*; and from the *Kurilskaya Lopatka* into the *Penſchinska* ſea to the *Tegbil* and the *Puſtaia* rivers. 133

There are but few rivulets that interſect the country between the mouth of the *Awatſcha* and the *Lopatka*. The ridge of mountains, which divides *Kamtſchatka*, extends to the Eaſt Sea: the declivity is ſteep and craggy; and the gulphs and bays, which are formed by theſe mountains, afford a ſafe harbour for veſſels of any burthen in the worſt weather.

The *Kurilſkaya Lopatka*, which by the natives is called *Kapoore*, is the ſouthernmoſt point of the cape of *Kamtſchatka*, and divides the eaſtern from the *Penſchinska* ſea: it takes its name from its reſemblance to a man's ſhoulder-blade. Mr. *Steller*, who has been upon the *Lopatka*, ſays, that the place is not more than 10 fathoms above the ſurface of the ſea, and for that reaſon is ſubject to great inundations, ſo that for 20 verſts from thence no-body lives, except thoſe who come there in the winter to catch foxes; and when the ice is carried thither with the beavers on it, then the *Kuriles*, who follow this ice along the ſhore, aſſemble here in great multitudes. Within three verſts from the *Lopatka* nothing grows except moſs; and there are neither rivers nor ſprings, only a few lakes and pools. The ſoil conſiſts of two layers, the lower is ſtrong, and the upper ſpongy; and its ſurface is full of hillocks, and uſeleſs. The firſt rivulet falling into the *Penſchinſka* ſea, is called the *Utatumpit*; two verſts from the *Utatumpit*, the rivulet *Tapgutpan* runs into the ſea, upon which ſtands a ſmall fort called *Kochinskoy*; and three verſts from thence is the *Pitpuy*, or *Ozernaya*, which runs out of a conſiderable lake divided from the ſea by a mountain. The *Ruſſians* call this river *Kambala*, or Flounder River, becauſe great numbers of flounders are caught in the mouth of it. 103 133 134 137 133

l: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

called *Stanovoy* ridge, we come to the river *Geek*, called by the Coſſacks *Vorovſkaya*, or Rogue's River, becauſe the *Kamtſchadales* who live upon it were frequently concerned in inſurrections, and uſed to kill the tax-gatherers treacherouſly. From hence we meet nothing worth notice 'till we come to a *Kamtſchatkoi* fort, called *Tackauta*, in which travellers uſually equip themſelves for paſſing the ridge. Here the common road lies near a rivulet, from the head of which it paſſes the *Stanovoy* ridge, 'till it deſcends to the heads of the river *Keergena*, which falls into the *Kamtſchatka*.

From the *Keergena* we paſs up the river *Kamtſchatka* to the *Kamtſchatkoi* fort. The country between the little fort *Tackauta* and the *Stanovoy* ridge is a deſert of 120 verſts in extent, and from the ridge to the upper *Kamtſchatkoi* fort is 65, the land equally barren.

The above road is very difficult and dangerous, for a great part of it lies on the river, which, from the rapidity of its current, in many places never freezes. Travellers are obliged, therefore, in ſome parts to keep cloſe to the ſides with great care; for if the ice breaks nothing can ſave them, the rocks on the banks in ſeveral places being ſo ſteep that it is impoſſible to get on ſhore, and the river runs ſo ſwiftly that you are immediately driven under the ice. The ridge is paſſable only in calm and fair weather, for which we are obliged to wait ſometimes ten days or more; at other times it is impoſſible to find the way, and we muſt inevitably fall down the precipices, and be loſt. The propereſt time to paſs is when no clouds are to be ſeen on the top of the ridge, for even the leaſt cloud is a ſign of a great ſtorm there. To croſs over this ridge takes up a whole winter's day. The greateſt danger is in paſſing over the very top, which is called by the Coſſacks, *Greben*, or a comb. Its breadth is 30 fathoms; it is like a boat with the bottom upwards, the aſcent on both ſides being very

1: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

Bolſcheretskoi fort to the *Kurilskaya Lopatka* is 210 verſts 300 fathoms, which ſpace may be eaſily travelled, even in four days; but the Coſſacks of thoſe places have a cuſtom of ſtopping at any ſmall fort, under pretence of ſome buſineſs there, though their moſt probable motive is to refreſh their dogs. At a middling rate I have travelled in three days from the *Kamtſchatkoi* to the *Bolſcheretskoi*, which is near 150 verſts.

	verſts	fathoms
From the *Bolſcheretskoi* fort to the mouth of the Great River — — —	33	0
From the mouth, along the ſea-ſhore, to the river *Opala* — —	85	0
From thence to the *Koſtubochiek* —	18	0
From thence to the *Yavina* —	15	0
From thence to the river *Ozernaya* —	15	0
From thence to the *Kambalina* —	36	300
From thence to the *Lopatka* —	27	0
In all from the *Bolſcheretskoi* to the *Kurilskaya Lopatka* — —	210	300

CHAP. III.

Of the KURILSKI ISLANDS.

UNDER the name of *Kurilski* iſlands are underſtood all thoſe iſlands which extend from the *Kurilskaya Lopatka*, or the ſouthern end of *Kamtſchatka*, in a row ſouth-weſt quite to *Japan*. They derive their names from the inhabitants of thoſe iſlands which lie neareſt to *Kamtſchatka*, who are called by

1: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

the natives *Kuſhi*, and by the *Ruſſians Kuriles*. The exact number of thoſe iſlands cannot be aſcertained; but, according to the verbal accounts which were gathered from the *Kuriles*, and the natives of the ſouthernmoſt iſlands, and from the *Japaneſe*, who were driven by diſtreſs of weather upon the coaſt of *Kamtſchatka*, they are reckoned to be twenty-two. Perhaps they do not take the ſmall ones into this number: for by the account of captain *Spanberg*, who went as far as *Japan*, there appears to be a great many more; but as the ſaid captain found it difficult to give them *Ruſſian* names, all of them that had any relation to the *Kurilskoy* names, except the two that lay neareſt to *Matma Kuatin*, were allowed to keep their former appellations.

Schumtſchu is the neareſt iſland to the *Kurilskaya Lopatka*, and extends in length from the north-eaſt to the ſouth-weſt 50 verſts, and in breadth about 30. This iſland is full of mountains, out of which, as alſo from the ſmall lakes and marſhes, many little rivers run into the ſea. In ſome of them are found different kinds of ſalmon, and ſeveral other fiſh, but not in ſuch plenty as to furniſh the inhabitants with proviſions for a winter. Upon the ſouth-weſt point, near the ſtreight that is between this and the ſecond *Kurilskoy* iſland, are three *Kurilskoy* ſettlements, that contain only 44 inhabitants; ſome of whom pay the taxes in ſables and foxes, but the majority pay them in ſea-beavers' ſkins.

The inhabitants of this iſland, as well as thoſe of the *Kurilſkaya Lopatka*, are not the right *Kuriles*, but are of the race of the *Kamtſchadales*: for ſome diſſentions having ariſen between the inhabitants of that nation, ſoon after the *Ruſſians* entered the country, a large party of them retired here and to the *Lopatka*; where they became connected, by mutual inter-marriages, with the people of the ſecond iſland, whoſe particular cuſtoms they have adopted, and from thence have received the name of *Kuriles*.

The

7: Lesseps T-3 (1787-88) 1790 Kamchadal

000 the ſame manner as the preceding, we purſued our journey at three o'clock in the
103 morning. We quitted not the ſea coaſt
361 till we came to Gavenki, which was about ten o'clock. The name of the village is derived from the word *gavna*, which ſignifies excrement; and it is ſo called on account of its deformity and wretched ſtate. There are in reality but two iſbas falling to ruin, and ſix balagans very ill conſtructed of bad and crooked wood, which the ſea leaves ſometimes upon the ſhore; for there is not a tree in the whole neighbourhood, and nothing to be ſeen but a few paltry ſhrubs ſcattered here and there at a conſiderable diſtance from one another. I was not aſtoniſhed to learn, that not along ago, more than twenty of the inhabitants voluntarily abandoned their country to ſeek out a better abode. At preſent the population of this hamlet does not exceed five families, including that of the toyon, and two Kamtſchadales

22: Guillemard T-2 (1882) 1886 Kamchadal

133 between the hills, rises the snowy cone of Koriatska; and the store-
361 house of the Alaska Commercial Company, painted the dull Indian
103 red that is so favourite a shade throughout Sweden, forms a
609 pleasing patch of colour in the foreground. It did not take us long to make acquaintance with Petropaulovsky, in spite of its imposing name. The inhabitants, we found, called it Petropaulsk, and, in short, showed every disposition to make things easy for their visitors. Salmon and bilberries were sent off to us, and, on our remarking upon the presence of cows, a supply of cream and
441 butter was not long in following. Society here is limited, the
643 Europeans being but eight or ten in number. Mr. Lugobil, the
563 local head of the Alaska Commercial Company, resides here, and
712 superintends the shipping of the sealskins from Bering and Copper
R Islands; as does Captain Hunter, the cheery agent of Phillippeus
177 and Company, another firm of fur-traders. Of stores (the American
.64 term is in use here) there are but two. One of them was owned by a kindly old Swede, who also acted in the capacity of Mayor. He had not visited his native land for thirty years, and it was evidently a source of the keenest pleasure to him to talk of it to one of us who knew it, and loved it almost as much as he did himself. The town is now no longer a military post, and the barracks and fortifications, razed to the ground by the English in 1855, have never been rebuilt. The entire authority is vested in the Ispravnik, whom, in spite of the exigencies of his profession, we did not find averse to the seductions of trade. A Russo-American Jew, better known as the King of Kamschatka, of whom the Russian Government was extremely anxious to get rid, completed, with Dr. Dybowski, the list of Europeans of the sterner sex. The ladies were only four in number.

757 With Dr. Dybowski, who has acquired a European fame as a
115 naturalist, it was a pleasure to make acquaintance. His life had
R been an eventful one. Imprisoned in Siberia for some time for taking
177 part in the Polish insurrection, he had eventually been pardoned
.75 and made government doctor of Kamschatka, in which capacity he

K 105 131 167 A 175 /127 cont./ the next and last of the Kurile Islands, Schumschu /Shumshu/, on the other hand, received its population, not from the south anymore, but from the north, from the adjacent Kamchatka Peninsula. It was not Ainu, but Italmen or Kamchadal, who originally visited this island only to trap animals, but after the arrival of the Russians in Kamchatka, they began to take up permanent residence out of fear of having to pay tribute to the latter and because of quarrels among themselves (2). The names of the islands mentioned also suggest

A K 174 103 192

2. Steller, op. cit., pp. 7, 30; Krasheninnikov", op. cit., Vol. I, p. 143; Vol. II, pp. 2, 4.

this spread of the Ainu and Italmen over the Kuriles, for in the Ainu language "Poro mosiri" or "Poro-moschiri" means "large island" (3), and "samatsch" is said to mean "island" in the

3. Not simply "island," as Steller (op. cit., p. 7) interprets the name "Buru muschi" and the "Paramusir" made from it, so he thinks, by the Russians.

K A 175 563 484 Italmen language (4). Moreover, the Italmen on the island of

4. Steller, op. cit., p. 6. This is the reason why the inhabitants of the southern tip of Kamchatka call the inhabitants of the islands "Sumtschuai," i.e., islanders (Steller, op. cit., p. 7.

K [101]

Schumschu and on the southern tip did not maintain relations with the Ainu from the more distant islands without mixing with them: for many years they have entered into marriages

A K 114 101 175 /127 cont./

6. (cont.)
Islands south of Onekotan, Krascheninnikof gives a faithful translation of Müller's remarks, but for the northern ones, as well as for southern Kamchatka, he ignores them completely, since here he was able to rely upon his own experiences and observations, as well as Steller's. Later (Samml. Russ. Gesch., Vol. III, 1758 p. 79), Müller agreed with the assertions by Steller and Krascheninnikof and declared that it was nothing but "common usage" among the Russians on Kamchatka to call the inhabitants of the first island and of the mainland to the south of Bolscherezk "Kuriles," whereas they were nothing but Kamchadal with a different language dialectally.

K 103 175 And they carried the same designation, in adjectival form, over to many localities in southern Kamchatka, as is shown by the names Kurilskoje /128/ osero, Kurilskij Ostrog located on an island in the lake named, Kurilskaja Lopatka, etc.

A 101 175 114 As for the origin of the name "Kuriles" for the Ainu on the island chain to the south of Kamchatka, among the Russian writers since the days of Golownin it became, I might almost say, a custom to derive the name of the people from that of the islands, and the latter from their smoking volcanoes (kuryashchiyasya sopki) (1). Steller, however, has already

A 175 114 101 103 113 1. Golovnina, Zap. o prikliuch. ego v" plienu u Iapontsev", v" 1811, 1812 i 1813 g., Pt. III, St. Petersburg, 1816, p. 158; A. Sgibnev", "Bunt" Ben'evskago v" Kamch. v" 1771 g. /The Revolt of Ben'evskii in Kamchatka in 1771/" Russk.